The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5086 號六十八零千五第 日七十月正年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1874. 四 號五月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 4, DOUGLAS, Brit str., 864, E. Burnie, Foochow 1st March, Amoy 2nd, and Swatow 3rd, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

March 4, AMOY, Brit. str., 814, Smith, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2nd December, and Singapore 23rd February, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

March 4, LAP-TEK, str., for Swatow, &c.

March 4, JESSIE MCDONALD, for Takao.

March 4, EDMOND GRESSIER, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 4TH.

Elice, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Douglas*, str., from Bush Coast:—Capt. and Mrs. Tracy, Messrs. Haslam, Etienne, Müller and Imbert, 1 European deck and 55 Chinese.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Delhi*, to-day, at noon:—

For Singapore.—Messrs. C. M. Ford, R. J. Harper, and Baldock. For Bombay.—Messrs. D. E. Tolstoe and H. P. Mann. For Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and 3 children. For Southampton.—Mrs. Arthur and 2 children, Assistant-Controller Cleeve, Messrs. G. Xing, and Ng-a-choy.

Reports.

The British steamship *Amoy* reports left Newcastle-on-Tyne on December 2nd, and Singapore on 23rd Feb.; had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on March 1st, Amoy on the 2nd, and Swatow on the 3rd; had light Southerly and S.W. winds with foggy weather first part of passage, and light N.E. and E. winds with cloudy weather middle and latter parts. H.M.S. *Hornet*, steamers *Hailoong* and *Allen* in Amoy; and the steamships *Ningpo* and *Yeltung* in Swatow; passed the steamship *Kwangtung* off Rees Island, on the night of the 2nd instant.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
M. A. Holman	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Radama	Cardiff	Oct. 20
Lesmona	Cardiff	Oct. 24
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Oct. 28
Palma	Hamburg	Nov. 1
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Fidelio	Bergen	Nov. 5
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 18
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanne	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Swiftsure	London	Dec. 15
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 26
Osaka	London	Dec. 30
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Yorkshire (s)	London	Jan. 6
Elizabeth Dougall	London	Jan. 11
Hector (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Cawdor Castle (s)	London	Jan. 14

Auction Notes To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods, &c.

SHARP & Co.,
At 2.30 P.M.,
Bank, Insurance, and other Shares.

FOR SALE.

STENT'S POCKET DICTIONARY.

At LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.
7d 320 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

BANGKOK TEAK Squares, 20 feet to 37 feet, by 9 inches to 18 inches.
BANGKOK TEAK Planks, 1½ inches to 5½ inches.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 297 Hongkong, 24th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Aberdeen.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... ⅜ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... ½ " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days } ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month } ⅓ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months } ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months } ¾ "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office ..... 3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK ..... $6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Hwen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits

For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
476 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, say $5 per paid-up Share of $125, is payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 263 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.
JOH. BEENEBERG GOSSLER & Co. | EMILE NÖTTING & Co.
F. LABISZ. | WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.
CARL WOERMANN.
Managing Director.—O. PERGER.
Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛	the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	⅜	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	½	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	⅜	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	½	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
WILLIAM FORBES.
1m 339 Tientsin, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL HEERMANN has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.
2m 334 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. A. H. P. HASE, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.
Mr. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton on the 1st January, 1874.
HESSE & Co.
tf 330 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.
SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.
Liverpool, 1st January, 1874. [1m 309

MR. JAMES C. FRASER having become a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co., of Liverpool, his interest in the Firm of JAMES C. FRASER & Co., is now represented by Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.
JAMES C. FRASER,
JAMES P. MOLLISON.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1874. [1m 3 0

WE Have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a Partner in our Firm.
JAMES C. FRASER & Co.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1874. [1m 311

MR. JAMES HENRY SCOTT and Mr. WILLIAM DROUGHT HARRISON have been admitted as partners in our firms at Hongkong, China, and Japan.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 295 Hongkong, 18th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL has resigned his authority to sign our name in Hongkong, China, and Japan from this date.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 286 Hongkong, December 31st, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. F. SÖRENSEN, in our firm, has this day ceased.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
1m 266 Saigon, 9th February, 1874.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between THOMAS HOWARD, DAVID PETRIE, and HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS, under the style of "THOS. HOWARD & Co.," has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The said THOMAS HOWARD will liquidate the Firm.
THOS. HOWARD & Co.
1m 241 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLPH JOOST, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1873.
Mr. PAUL GERHARD HÜBBE and Mr. ALBERT GÜLTZOW have been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China on the 1st January A.C.
Mr. GUSTAV PETERS is authorised to sign the firm.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
644 158 Hongkong, 28th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. ALTHEWS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT, S. E. HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
TURNER & Co.
tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

G. FALCONER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their Very Large and
ELEGANT SELECTION OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY,
SILVER PLATE, consisting of Race CUPS, Centre and Dessert PIECES, Tea TRAYS, Tea and Dinner SETS, Claret JUGS, SALVERS, Coffee and Ice SPOONS, Sets of Dessert and Fish FORKS, &c., &c., &c.
Silver Mounted Dressing CASES and Travelling BAGS, JEWEL CASES.
A large and varied Stock of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
Gold WATCHES of all kinds, keyless, adjusted to temperature and position, ¾ and ½ quarter and minute repeaters.
Independent Centre Seconds Keyless Minute REPEATERS.
CLOCK WATCHES, all of the highest quality that the Art of Horology is capable of producing.
A large selection of New and Second-hand 2 and 8-day CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, QUADRANTS,
Ritchie's Patent LIQUID COMPASSES, BINNACLES, Mast-head COMPASSES, Patent LOGS, ODOMETERS, Sounding MACHINES, Ditto for Deep Sea.
Board of Trade, Hall, and Aneroid BAROMETERS.
Patent Self-registering BAROMETERS, RAIN GAUGES, Self-registering THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, SALMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPES,
BINOCULARS,
made especially for night use,
THEODOLITES, Dumpy LEVELS, Surveying STAVES, Measuring CHAINS, Proportional COMPASSES, WHOLES and HALVES, STEAM INDICATORS, Pocket SEXTANTS, PROTRACTORS, PRISMATIC COMPASS, ALTAZAMUTHS, CAMERA LUCIDAS, &c., &c., &c.
Hall, Quarter, and Chime CLOCKS, Marble and Gilt CLOCKS, Travelling, Migonette, and Boudoir CLOCKS,
MUSICAL BOXES OF ALL SIZES,
European and Chinese Airs,
CHARTS and WORKS on NAVIGATION.
3m 1979 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 5th March, 1874, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Bales HAY.
Cases BRANDY.
" Assorted LIQUEUR.
" VERMOUTH.
5 Casks Breakfast CLARET, (Montferrand.)
Kegs Blue PAINT.
MATCHES.
Scented SOAP.
Bar SOAP.
Hand SAWS.
Casks Bath BRICKS.
" Washing SODA.
Foolscap PAPER.
200 Breech-Loading RIFLES.
An Invoice of PERFUMERY,
Black BRAID, ELASTICS, Black and White TIES, Fancy CLOTH, Gilt and Silver LACE, 1 and ½ inch.
And,
An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, comprising Preserved BEEF BROTH, VEGETABLES, MUSHROOMS, Green PEAS, ANCHOVIES in Oil, CAPERS, PICKLES, French OLIVES, VINEGAR, SALAD OIL, FRUITS in Juice, &c., &c.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
342 Hongkong, 4th March, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

THE ELEVENTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held THIS DAY, 5th March, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.
SHARP & Co.
339 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 6th March, 1874, at noon,—
OILMAN'S STORES:—PICKLES, SAUCES, VINEGAR, SALAD OIL, TART FRUITS, JAMS and JELLIES, CURRANTS, BACON, MACCARONI, BLOATERS, SARDINES, CHEESE, &c., &c.
CROCKERY WARE, &c.:—BASINS, JUGS, Dinner and Soup PLATES, TUMBLERS, Kerosine LAMPS.
SUNDRIES:—Pocket BOOKS, BRACES, BELTS, BLANKETS, MATCHES, Assorted PERFUMERY.
STATIONERY:—Cream and Blue Laid Note and Letter PAPER, FOOLSCAP, ENVELOPES, Letter BOOKS, INK, SLATES, &c.
An Invoice of very handsome
CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS.
Also,
104 lbs. Malwa OPIUM,
And,
A Grey North China PONY, quiet to ride.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
349 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. P. N. DA SILVA, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 8, corner of Gage and Aberdeen Streets, on
SATURDAY,
the 7th March, 1874, at Noon precisely,—
The whole of his Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Green Damask Covered Oak Drawing Room SUITES, Mahogany EASY CHAIRS, OIL PAINTINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, ILLUMINATINGS, Pier GLASS, Crystal GASALIERS and BRACKETS, Marble-top CHIFFONIER, Ebony Extension Dining TABLE and Round TABLE, Mahogany WARDROBES, WHATNOTS, and Side TABLES, Toilet TABLES and GLASS, WASHSTAND, BEDSTEADS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Glass Book CASE, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., &c.
Also,
A Semi-Grand PIANO, in Rosewood, by IBBLER, and a complete set of Piano STRINGS.
A Four-wheel CARRIAGE.
And,
PLANTS, in Pots.
Catalogues will be issued, the whole to be on view on and after FRIDAY, the 6th instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
323 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

The Hon. WILLIAM HASTINGS ALEXANDER, *Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of* HO-YUK-CHUN, ... *Plaintiff.*
v.
NG-CHAP-TING, ... *Defendant.*

THE Government Auctioneer has been instructed by the Sheriff to offer for Sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on
TUESDAY,
the 10th day of March, 1874, at noon, upon the Premises,—
All that undivided one-fourth share belonging to the above-named Defendant NG-CHAP-TING, in the following desirable PROPERTIES, namely:—
The whole of INLAND LOT No. 1, situate at the junction of Lyndhurst Terrace with Cochrane Street, and consisting of ten HOUSES, fronting Lyndhurst Terrace and Cochrane Street.
And, the remaining portion of INLAND LOT No. 129, situate between Wellington Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, and consisting of 10 HOUSES, fronting Lyndhurst Terrace and Wellington Street.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the transfer Deed, which is to be made out by the Purchaser at his own expense.
The Property to be at the Purchaser's risk at the fall of the hammer.
For particulars and conditions, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
272 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to first floor, house known as THOS. HUNT & Co.'s Buildings, Peddar's Wharf.
J. LEMBKE.
1m 285 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Feutonia," at Singapore.
LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.
189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Possession from the 1st April next.
THE HOUSE No. 29, Wyndham Street, at present in the occupation of A. N. BLAKEMAN, Esq. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 338 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

TO LET,
(With possession on the 1st March.)
NO. 103, QUEEN'S ROAD, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached; at present in the occupation of Messrs. SANDERS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 232 Hongkong, 11th February, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 at Mosque Terrace. The GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to
G. VON OVERBECK,
8, *Peddler's Hill.*
tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE "FOREST LODGE," situated in Caine Road.
The HOUSE formerly occupied by Hon. Justice PAUNCEFOTE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 67 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st October.
NO. 14, Shelley Street, containing Eight ROOMS. Rent, $40 per month.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c.
tf 1499 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

TO LET.

BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq.
Possession from 1st February next.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 26 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.
Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
beg to inform the Public that
THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
ARE NOW
OPEN EVERY DAY,
From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. under the able management of
MR. HENRY EVERITT,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition.
The attention is called to an
"INSTANTANEOUS APPARATUS,"
For Children and Domestic Pets.
Enlargements made from all kinds of Photographs, and finished in Oil or Water-colours.
CRICKET, BOATING, AND RACING
Photographed by Special Arrangements.
Cabinet Pictures, Medallion Portraits, Cameo Vignettes, Album Portraits, &c., taken with particular care, and executed with the greatest taste.
Specimens for Public Inspection.
258 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS.)
DENTIST.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AN AMERICAN CARROOM BILLIARD TABLE,
With Fittings, complete.
Apply to
J. R. WHITE, *Stag Hotel.*
tf 174 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars Two Hundred ($200) per share, declared at the Eighth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on or after TUESDAY, the 10th instant.
Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 217 Hongkong, 6th February, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
114 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified, that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the 8th Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 2009 Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at or before Noon on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1874, for conveyance of about Three hundred and fifty Tons of Coals from here to Amoy.
JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.
5d 347 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned, before the 1st instant, returns shewing their contributions the year ending 31st December, 1873, in, or that their share of the divisible profits may ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts be made up in conformity with the Book the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.
General Agents.
7d 341 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CAVITE CHEROOTS, No. 2 Cortados, in Boxes of 100 and 200.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 337 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Steamer *Scotland* will be responsible for any debts contracted by either Officers or Crew.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 335 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE Commodious Three-storied HOUSES, Nos. 13a and 13, Peel Street, and No. 22A, Gage Street, with GODOWNS attached. Water and Gas laid on.
A Piece or Parcel of GROUND in Queen's Road East, half of Inland Lot No. 768, at present in the possession of G. R. LAMMERT, Esq.
For further particulars, apply to
D. C. TATA.
No. 11, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874. [1m 331

NAVAL CONTRACTS, 1874-75.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned at or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 7th March, 1874, from persons desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of the Naval Department, for the year 1874-75, viz.:—

Biscuit,	Soft Bread,
Fresh Beef,	Salt, coarse,
" Vegetables,	Sugar.
Raisins,	Tea,
Rice,	Water.

Printed Forms of Tender, and further particulars, can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
JOHN BREMNER,
Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874. [13d 296

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1874.

THE above sports will be held on the Cricket Field on SATURDAY, the 14th proximo, commencing at 1.30 p.m. Competitors must be Officers of either the Army or Navy, or Hongkong Officers of the Hongkong Regiment, in the competitions mentioned for Soldiers, Sailors, and All Comers. Subscription Lists, together with the Entry Lists for the numerous events, will be found on the tables of the different Clubs. Entries will close on the 10th March, at Noon.
J. S. KNOWLES,
Hon. Secretary.
233 273 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances; such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 19th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a
DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF ALL THE
LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,
Established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.
Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes or corrections may have been made, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.
Copies of the List for the 7th year of Meiji, 1874, can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. KIRBY & Co., at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co., at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama.
PRICE, $1.25.
Todai no Kami, Satow Yozo.
R. HENRY BRUNTON,
Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Section of Lighthouse,
Benten, Yokohama,
12th Month, 6th year of Meiji,
December, 1873.
1m 267] [Feb. 17

FOR SALE.

ALL that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. R. MEYER.
The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.
The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.
Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.
The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
tf 194 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1874.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG
beg to announce that their
FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
THURSDAY EVENING,
the 12th March, 1874,
WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED
A ROMANTIC DRAMA,
IN ONE ACT,
by
J. R. PLANCHÉ, Esq.,
Entitled
"A ROMANTIC IDEA,"
AND
"THE STEEPLE CHASE."
Tickets to be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after MONDAY, the 8th March, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.
Doors open at 8.30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.
325 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 344 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN (TSZ-CHUK-LUM.)

THE Steamer
"YUNG CHING"
will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHINESE MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIG

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMOLITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. PADA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 24, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873.—Price $10.—Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 5TH, 1874.

The great Tichborne case is ended, and the most remarkable of modern trials is now a thing of the past. Day after day has it dragged its weary length, now voted a bore by most, and again watched with anxiety by more. The result will be, perhaps, satisfactory to the majority of those who have taken any interest in it, although there were a large number in England who believed most honestly that he was the man he represented himself to be. Apart from these there were many who looked upon him as an injured individual, and that inherent principle of fair play, so characteristic of the nation, found him many supporters that he would not otherwise have had. Perhaps no criminal ever excited the same amount of attention as this one has, and speculation had certainly never a wider range between a butcher and a baronet on the question of identity. Members of both Houses of Parliament were numbered among his admirers, and spent hundreds, and some of them thousands of pounds, to enable him to regain what they supposed to be his rights; and the working classes of all grades, in town and country, contributed a quota of their earnings for what seemed to them the same laudable object. Newspapers were started and carried on at an enormous loss to afford a medium for the opinions of his sympathisers, and tens of thousands flocked to public parks to see the lion of the day pigeon shooting. At the scene of the trial there was that same extraordinary aspect visible in all the proceedings. Week followed week, and month month, but yet the verdict seemed far off. Three of the ablest judges in the land were engaged in the hearing; witnesses from all parts of the world were counted by hundreds; the public prints, day after day, reproduced the evidence in pages, and the duration of counsel's speeches was computed by weeks. Their Lordships were apprised by anonymous scribblers that if the verdict went against the defendant their lives would be in danger, and that they would be similarly situated if it was given in his favour, in fact their lease of time on this earth was limited whatever might be the result. And thus the trial continued. But at last the jury have been called upon to express their opinion, and they have done so against defendant, and we are bound to believe that their conclusion is a right one. The result, therefore, is that "the Claimant's" villiany stands naked to the world, and he is pronounced to be one of the cleverest, most cunning, and consummate scoundrels that ever stood at a bar of justice.

Although it has been proclaimed that this wonderful individual is not Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, it does not seem equally clear who he really is, and the volumes of evidence may, at a future period in the world's history, present a field for some one curious in these matters, to explore. Viewed from a mental philosophy point of view, "the Claimant" is certainly a wonderful specimen of his kind, and it would be difficult to say whether he remembered or forgot the most. The knowledge he manifested in his examination of certain persons and places was something marvellous, and astonishing to the most astute; while his ignorance on many points was equally remarkable. Nevertheless, he played his cards well to the last, deceiving more than most do in their generation, but fortune has gone against him.

There has, of course, been comparatively little feeling manifested in the trial here, though even in this distant part of the world the great case has been watched with some interest and no little wonder; but to many of those at home, we fancy, it will hardly seem credible that they have heard the last of the CASTROS and ORTONS, of the BAIGENTS and BOOLES, of Wapping and of Wagga-Wagga. Yet so it is. The man who has been for a long time a prominent topic of conversation among the community in England, has gone to prison for fourteen years, to be, in the whirl of circumstances, succeeded in the public mind, we hope, by some one more worthy of attention, and infinitely more creditable to humanity.

In parting with the "Claimant" and his case, one feeling will, we think, be very generally entertained. In most cases, whatever points they may present for deprecation, there is, at least, something which will be of use to the world. They may have served to illustrate some principle not generally known, or tended to bring out a new one. But the Tichborne case has actually served no useful purpose. It has been little else than a scandalous exhibition of what may be done to obstruct the course of justice by money, combined with perseverance, and consummate cunning; but long as it has occupied the best legal talent, it will form no precedent of any value except upon one or two matters, extraneous to the case, which arose during its hearing. In itself, it presents only a vulgar spectacle of roguery on a grand scale; and is satisfactory only as showing that knavery, however acute, however well backed, and however persevering, will, in the long run, be exposed and punished.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

4th March.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

A FIGHT ON THE WATER.

European Constable No. 15, charged two Siamese seamen named Asip and Tamby, belonging to the Siamese ship *Siamese Crown*, with fighting and creating a disturbance in licensed sampan No. 3099, at midnight on the 3rd instant, in the harbour.

Defendants were fined 25 cents each.

A BURGLAR.

Mr. W. W. Freeling, band master to the 80th Regiment, charged A. E. Belcher, a private in the same Regiment, with stealing from him a silver watch and chain, valued at $7.

Complainant stated that he was quartered in the Wellington Barracks, and the defendant in the Murray Barracks. On the night of the 3rd instant, some time after 5 p.m., whilst he was out, the defendant broke into his room and stole his silver watch and chain. On his return home at 6 p.m. he met his boy, who asked him whether he had got his watch and chain with him. He told him that he had not, and he had left it on his table. The boy then said he thought the watch was stolen, and from what he told him in reference to the defendant, he took a chair and went down town, and found him in the Chinese shop near the Britishers' Inn, trying to sell his watch to a civilian, who said he refused to purchase it. The defendant appeared to be sober. He sent his boy to procure a constable, and gave the defendant into custody.

Low-a-pat deposed, stated that he was servant to complainant. On Monday last whilst his master was out the defendant came to his master's room, and looked at some pictures. There was a purse belonging to himself lying on the table, containing $1.20, and he suddenly missed it. He asked the defendant for it, but he denied that he saw it. When the defendant gave it up, stating he was only having a lark. Between 5 and 6 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, whilst his master was out, he went with a letter for his master, and, on his return, he saw the defendant coming out of his master's room. He went in, and found the master's watch and chain gone. He then ran out, and called to defendant to come back, but he refused, saying bye-and-by. He then informed his master, and accompanied him down town, where he saw the defendant in a shop, fitting a key to the watch.

His Worship told the defendant that he was a disgrace to the Regiment, and he would inflict on him the severest penalty in his power. He was sent to six months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Wong-a-pow, the boy 16 years of age, charged by Mr. Chaver, a compositor, residing in Jossiako, with the unlawful possession of a coat stolen from his room at early morn the other day, came on again, when complainant said that he had been unable to find his other clothes, or the other boys he saw in the company of the defendant.

Mr. W. J. Watts, acting warden of the gaol, recognised the defendant as having been in gaol, but could not trace his case.

Defendant was sent to one month's hard labour, and to be twice flogged with a rattan, ten strokes each time.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

A shop-keeper at West Point charged an old offender named Lee-a-kui, alias Chun-a-kui, with entering his shop and stealing two jackets.

Mr. W. J. Watts recognised the defendant under the name of Chun-a-kai, sentenced on the 16th January to one month's hard labour for larceny.

Defendant, who denied the charge, was sent to three months' hard labour.

CHILD SELLING.

This case, in which a Chinaman and his wife were charged with selling a child and attempting to defraud the purchaser of $29, paid to them for the child, came on again.

Ng-a-ng, the go-between, gave evidence of the transaction on the 14th ulto., between the second defendant and the complainant.

Inspector Ghir said the first defendant made a report that his wife ran away from Tam-sui on the 16th ulto. This was on the 26th, when it appeared first defendant went to the complainant's house.

His Worship told the first defendant that he knew that his wife was selling the child and he thought to make use of the law of the Colony to recover the child after obtaining the money. However, he had no conclusive evidence or he would have sent them to the Supreme Court.

First defendant was then discharged, and the second defendant fined $2, for the disturbance in the street, being released from the charge of conspiracy.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

The case in which Ng-a-tong, a coolie residing in Gilman's Bazaar, charged by another coolie named Shak-a-yung, residing in the same place, with assaulting him and robbing him of two $50 notes, came on again.

The evidence not being satisfactory to establish the charge of robbery, the defendant was bound over in one householder of $10, for one month, to keep the peace.

FOOCHOW.

The *Herald* of the 26th ulto. has the following:—

H. B. M. S. *Kestrel* is under orders for Tamsui. We believe it is the intention of Captain Theobald to anchor the vessel off the settlement, on her return to this port.

We understand that the fifteenth, and last vessel, constructed at the Arsenal, under foreign supervision, will be launched very shortly.

Sir Edmund Hornby, chief judge of the Supreme Court in China and Japan, has paid an official visit to this port, and is on a tour of inspection down the coast.

Many of our readers will be glad to learn that Captain J. O. Skey—for several years Superintendent of the Foochow Dock—has been appointed to the command of the *Hai King*, a vessel built at the Arsenal, and one of three steamers recently lent to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company by the Imperial Government. The *Hai King* is being fitted out as a passenger vessel, and will continue to sail under the Imperial flag. She will be officered entirely by Europeans, and will carry from 600 to 700 tons of cargo.

MANILA.

The *Diario De Manila* for the 7th Feb. furnishes a terrible example of the danger of allowing children to play with fire:—

"*A horrible disaster.*—Under date the 2nd instant, an esteemed subscriber writes to us as follows from Laoag (Ilocos Norte): The morning of the 28th ultimo will be to the inhabitants of this town a day of sorrowful recollection. At 8½ a.m. on that morning, two children left to themselves by their mother, who had gone out to have an infant vaccinated, and also by their father, who was in the fields gathering paddy, began to play amongst straw of the stable intended for fodder for animals. Child-like, they would bring fire near the latter, which blazed up immediately, reached the house, and, spreading to other dwellings, brought desolation, misery, and death to multitudes of families. Bells and drums announced the fire, whereupon the provincial authorities, the civil guard, various priests who were in the convent, the Government employés, and all the Spaniards residing in the chief town, repairing to the spot, acquitted themselves well, and devised methods for checking the fire which was threatening from the beginning to destroy the whole town; but, being without fire engines, without assistance because "the *pobletas* were in the *estancias* gathering paddy, and almost with ut means, all was ineffectual, owing to a brisk wind from the East causing the fire to leap to incredible distances. Having begun at the brow of the hill called 'la Hermita,' it in a few moments arrived at the square. The wind veered then to the South, in consequence, the parochial house, and all the public buildings were saved. The fire spread towards the north, threatening the whole town, but fortunately, and after great efforts, it was checked, and directed its course to another hillock which bounded the houses to the north. Whilst every person was under the idea that the devastation would draw to an end there, the wind chopped to the west, and the conflagration, which had became widespread, swept all the houses from the square to the entrances to the town off the E. and N.E., destroying during the four hours the fire lasted, about half the houses at Laoag, that is upwards of 2,000. Not a fruit tree, not a plantain remained; thousands of weaving frames were destroyed; multitudes of hogs, horses, and cattle perished. But what is more affecting, 15 persons, including 6 children, were burned to death; they saw themselves surrounded by the flames and could find no place in which to save themselves. It drew tears to see a mother, with three children sheltering under her side like a hen with chickens, roasted completely. Hands were wanting, because nothing else was seen but women and children all weeping and petitioning for mercy from the Almighty. Upwards of 15,000 souls have been reduced to misery, and bereft of shelter in four hours. It must have been distracting to every father of a family to find, on returning from his agricultural duties, his wife and children houseless, without clothing to cover themselves with, without furniture, with nothing else but the clothes they had on; for owing to strong wind, the mass of houses, and the lack of hands to check or isolate the fire, and the sudden changes of the wind, there was no opportunity of saving anything. The losses are very great, although an approximate estimate cannot be framed. The column of smoke from hundreds of houses burning at once, was seen from all the villarees throughout the province. The number of buildings burned was 1,500 of attap, 104 of plank, and 150 granaries of paddy containing 2000 cavanes of rice."

The following is from the same journal of the 4th February.

"*Earthquakes.*—At 10 minutes to 6 yesterday morning, the larger portion of the inhabitants [of Manila] were suddenly awakened by the shocks of a severe earthquake. The movements were plainly rotatory at first, although gentle, and ended oscillatingly; the duration of the phenomenon is estimated at 45 seconds. At 10 minutes past one in the afternoon a fresh shock or less severity than the former one alarmed the inhabitants anew. Fortunately there are no accidents to be lamented. Many persons assert that during Monday night a slight shock was felt between 11 and 12 o'clock."

On the 5th, it reports:—"The repetition of the earthquakes on Tuesday last, and the gloomy appearance of the sky during the night of the same day caused a large number of persons to be apprehensive that the phenomenon would recur. Fortunately this did not happen, but it did not prevent many families from taking the precautions necessary in such cases. The larger portion of the ground floor was in consequence of these, have passed the night in the doorways, or under the staircases, or have taken refuge behind strong arches. Brittle articles were taken down from the sideboards; an examination was also instituted into the safe condition, or otherwise of the petroleum lamps. In short, it has been shown that these terrible phenomena keep the population in a continual state of alarm, at the least hint with which the earth favours us."

Rear-Admiral Richards has resigned the post of hydrographer to the Admiralty, which he has held for the period of ten years.

A patent medicine vendor advertises for agents for the sale of his drug, which, he says, "will prove profitable to the undertaker."

AWFUL PERVERSION.—The title of a religious article on "Mirth as a Means of Grace," is perverted by a rural compositor into "Mirth as a Means of Grease." He was doubtless thinking of the proverb "Laugh and grow fat."

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a letter in which it is stated that the King of Bavaria passed a week at Vienna incognito for the purpose of visiting the Exhibition. He chose the time of the visit of the German Emperor, and succeeded in avoiding being recognised by any one.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 4TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $615 to $617½; New Benares, $605, no stock; Old Patna, $622½ to $625; Old Benares, $607½ to $610; Malwa, $615 to $620. Market quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3
Credits, at 6 months' sight....4/3½ to 4/3¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/3½ to 4/3¾
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....73
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—37 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$750 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 95 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$180 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$500 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$132 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$121 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—30 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—18 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 112½ per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$70 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$58 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$95 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MARCH 4TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $59.00, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.20, by Yuet-bing-hoing to travelling trader.

Fungus, 5 bags, at $59.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 5 bags, at $14.00, by Kwong-wingshing to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 5 bags, at $51.00, by Mow-wo-cheong to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 21 cases, at $24.50, by Mow-wo-cheung to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 200 piculs, at $1.98, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 200 piculs, at $1.85, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 300 bags, at $3.90, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TONQUIN.

The news which we recently noticed as having been received from Tonquin with reference to the abortive action of the French at annexation in that country, is of much importance in its bearing upon China. If we are correct in concluding that whatever gloss may be thrown over the matter, the plain fact is that the French have sustained a defeat, it will be well for them very carefully to consider the effects of such an event upon their position and *prestige* in China. There are no people who are more disposed to avail themselves of anything which has the appearance of weakness than the Chinese, and no people who watch more narrowly for any indications of a falling off in strength on the part of foreign nations. Our position here has been secured by force, and this fact is never overlooked by the Chinese who are only too prone to indulge in the hope that the day may come when they will be able to hold their own against foreign nations. No doubt a certain number of the more enlightened are fully aware that any serious attempt at hostility must result in defeat and grave disaster; but there is, according to the best authorities, still a large party fanatically opposed to foreigners, who have never abandoned the hope that the day may yet come when they will be able to expel them from the empire. We had it on the authority of a Catholic father of lengthened experience in China, that the unfortunate defeat which an ill-prepared and badly conducted French expedition sustained some time before in the Corea, had much to do with the outbreak of the Tientsin Massacre. Long before that lamentable event, it was the common talk of the Chinese in the interior of the country, that the French were no longer a strong military nation, seeing that the Coreans could defeat them. At the barbers' stalls and the Tea shops the banter went round that the Coreans, whom the Chinese had themselves in old times defeated, had beaten away the French, and the effects of such talk cannot be a subject of doubt. The news from Tonquin will doubtless spread with rapidity, if indeed, seeing the long time the facts were hushed up, it has not become known to a great extent already; and it is too much to be feared that it will have the effect of again raising the question as to the power of France to hold her own in these parts. It is impossible, therefore, to overlook the danger which threatens of similar consequences following the defeat in Tonquin to those which resulted from the disaster in the Corea. Possibly this may not be apparent in any definite way at once, any more than the same state of affairs was apparent after the Corean defeat, but in the course of time, if the Chinese see that France does not take any steps to re-establish her position, there is only too much reason to fear that the anti-foreign party in this country will be again emboldened to make another attempt similar to that which was attended with such sad results at Tientsin. France has a great stake in upholding her position in Tonquin, as her *prestige* in the far East generally will be largely influenced by the line of conduct she adopts at the present time, and the safety of her subjects, and of those under her protection in China, may also depend upon her course of action. It is sincerely to be hoped not only for the interests of France, but for those of foreign nations generally in these parts, that she will prove equal to the occasion. If the moral force of one foreign nation occupying a position of importance in this country be seriously impaired, that of other foreign nations must suffer also to a great extent. Unless, therefore, France be willing to make good her position, all foreign nations having interests to uphold and subjects to protect in China will have serious cause for regret. How far the unlucky expedition to Tonquin under M. GARNIER had the concurrence of the Home Authorities remains yet to be seen. It is possible that the disaster is attributable, like [illegible] the part of local representatives; but the matter will be none the less important in its bearings on this account, nor will it be any the less a subject for deprecation that a hastily conceived and ill-arranged expedition should have been set on foot, in which the chances of annexing a country which, judging from the experience of Saigon, would be of doubtful advantage, were pitted against the important political consequences which must follow a loss of French *prestige*, not only in Cochin China but in all parts of the East.

SHANGHAI BANKERS.

It is to be regretted that the *London and China Express*, which has acquired some standing by being a useful compendium of home news, is not so careful as might be wished in obtaining accurate information with regard to matters arising in China, and goes very frequently astray when it attempts to treat commercial questions. An instance of this has arisen of a more than usually important kind, which as it completely misrepresents the subject discussed upon, and is calculated to do considerable harm to the credit of the parties concerned, calls for some notice.

The matter taken in hand is the action of the Shanghai Bankers in reference to the STODDARD and MAYNE frauds. Under the somewhat pompous heading of "Bankers' incompetency and commercial morality in Shanghai," our contemporary indulges in a large number of general reflections, which would doubtless be very interesting, if they were not entirely contrary to the facts. In respect to the STODDARD case, it accuses the Agra Bank of conducting its business upon a lax and piteously incompetent system, because it did not see the Chinaman to whom the goods for which the fraudulent warrant was issued were said to belong—just as though it could make the slightest difference in an advance upon goods whether they belonged to one Chinaman or another, provided the goods themselves were as described. If the Bank made a mistake of this kind, it was not in not seeing the Chinaman, but in not seeing the goods—a precaution which would no doubt have been taken had there been reason to suspect the integrity of Mr. STODDARD. It is not to be denied that, as borrowing money was outside the usual course of the business which was placed under the management of Mr. STODDARD by the Company who employed him, the Bank would have acted more prudently if they had taken special pains to ascertain the whole nature of the transaction, and to this extent they were to blame and suffered for their oversight in the loss of their money. But it is only fair to remember that STODDARD was a very old resident in Shanghai, who had long acted honestly and uprightly in respectable and responsible positions, and consequently there was, before the occurrence, no reason to suspect that he would be guilty of so gross a crime as forgery, and on any other supposition, there was no ground to regard the transaction otherwise than as perfectly secure. If the warrant were genuine, it did not matter what were the peculiar or dark ways of AH-SIN and AH-LONG, and it would be quite useless to see them or refer to them.

The blunder above noticed in regard to the Agra Bank case is sufficiently grotesque, but when the *Express* comes to treat the case of the Deutsche Bank in regard to the affair of Mr. MAYNE, the fraudulent manager of the Honque Wharf, it even improves upon the first absurdity. The very important point that no civil action whatever arose out of the latter case is altogether overlooked, and the affair spoken of as in exactly the same category as the previous case where the Bank lost money and sued the employers of STODDARD. Overlooking this essential difference between the two cases, our contemporary sagely enquires, "Is the Manager of the Bank altogether blameless? No enquiries were made by him into the character and responsibility of the Chinese accomplice, and no employé was sent to identify the particular lot of coals," &c., &c. The simple fact was the Bank had taken the far better precaution of having the warrant signed not only by Mr. MAYNE, but by one of the Directors of the Company, and unfortunately for the *China Express*' suggestion that the Bank was to blame, it happens that the responsibility of the Honque Wharf was never denied, and the Company at once paid the money to the Bank. With these additional facts, which might have been gathered from the very reports on which the wonderful article under notice was written, our contemporary may answer its own question and amuse itself by showing where a Banker is to blame for advancing money on a warrant which he has carefully had countersigned by a Manager of the Company, who do not deny that the fraud committed was against them, and who pay the Banker the money he advanced. It would have been impossible to act with more caution, and it is somewhat astonishing under such circumstances to be held out as blameworthy. In reality, it is only common fairness to give the Manager of the Deutsche Bank the credit of having had the moral courage to bring the perpetrator of the fraud to justice. It was at his instance that Mr. MAYNE was prosecuted at the Supreme Court, and it was only as the instigator of this criminal prosecution that the Manager of the Deutsche Bank appeared in the matter at all. So far as the particular business matter in which he was a party was concerned, he had taken every precaution necessary, and the best proof that he had done so was that he was paid his money without question by the Honque Wharf Company, the parties directly defrauded.

CHINESE ARMAMENTS.

We have received simultaneously a copy of a pamphlet issued by M. GIQUEL, the late Superintendant of the Foochow Arsenal, in which he details the various results of the instruction which he has for a series of years been giving to the Chinese, and a copy of the *Foochow Herald*, in which the matter is reviewed in a fair spirit so far as M. GIQUEL is concerned individually, and as regards the general bearing of the subject under notice. There seems to be little doubt that M. GIQUEL has carried out the main object of the scheme which has been under his management successfully—the object, namely, to quote his introduction to the pamphlet "of creating and furnishing to the Chinese a navy of men-of-war and transports, to instruct some of its subjects so as to render them capable of constructing and managing the vessels, and of availing themselves of the metallic riches, and chiefly those in iron, which the Fohkien Province possesses." The last part of the programme has not been performed, and the mineral riches of Fohkien still lie buried in the soil, but the instruction in warlike arts seems to have been conveyed very effectively. It is impossible to fail to admire the frankness of tone which characterises the article on the subject, which we reproduce elsewhere from the local paper at Foochow. After reviewing the history of the arsenal, and what it has accomplished, the writer concludes by expressing his hope "that the well ascertained corruption of the official body of this country will assert itself, and what is now known as the Foochow Arsenal will become a thing of the past." Alluding to the rewards which have been heaped upon M. GIQUEL for his services, the writer says: "We do not grudge M. GIQUEL these liberal rewards, and we do not doubt that he has fairly earned them. We only question the sound policy of teaching the Chinese how to make war upon us at a time when we are demanding freer intercourse with the empire." This is plain and straightforward speaking, but there is no denying that it represents the opinions very generally entertained upon this matter. It cannot but be a subject of regret [illegible] some apprehension that a nation so little scrupulous in the use of its force should be taught to improve its warlike powers by foreigners, when there is a good chance that the means placed at its disposal will be turned against those who have given them to the Chinese. The view which occurs on considering the subject in a broad light is, that such advancement as the Chinese could make in the art of war cannot be of much importance, as, let them do their utmost, they will still fall so far short of what any foreign nation, with the slightest pretention to warlike powers, can oppose to them that really it becomes a matter of indifference what they do. "The more gunboats they make the better," once said an old naval officer "as there will be the more to take, and the more prize money." No doubt this would be the end of the Chinese attempting hostilities with foreigners, but the difficulty is that, before they came to a decisive engagement at all, they would make use of their gunboats at some of the less protected and out of the way ports, and barbarously slaughter a few defenceless residents. The danger would not be at Shanghai, Hongkong, or any comparatively large place, but at the minor ports. If we were duly circumspect and well advised this could, of course, be without much difficulty guarded against; but that such an attempt would be made is quite in accordance with what we know of the Chinese way of carrying on warlike operations, and, knowing this, we may naturally look with some kind of suspicion, and no little dissatisfaction, upon weapons being put into the hands of the Chinese by foreigners themselves.

At the same time there is the hope, as the *Foochow Herald* puts it, that Chinese official corruption will end in making these attempts abortive. It may be a somewhat unfriendly view of the subject, but, in plain honesty such a hope is pretty generally entertained by foreigners. Nor is it inexcusable when we remember how little the history of our intercourse with China justifies us in believing that she would carry on warfare in any other than a barbarous and utterly unscrupulous manner. The hope, too, is not without foundation, as all experience shows that when once a matter in which large funds are required gets into the hands of the Chinese, unrestrained by foreign influence, corruption and jobbery soon work their effects. There is also every reason to believe that there would be too great a want of *esprit de corps* to render the Chinese gunboats or other warlike arrangements of great effective power in the event of a war with foreigners breaking out. The likelihood is that, in such an event, there would be such a division among the Chinese themselves that it would be utterly impossible to direct operations effectively. The danger, therefore, to be apprehended from the improvements in warlike science which the Chinese are making is not so great as it appears at first sight, but still it is not to be altogether ignored. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that, if they be actuated by a wise policy in their dealing with foreigners, nothing can be more conducive to the maintenance of friendly relations and the furtherance of progress than that the hands of the Chinese Government should be strengthened, so as to make them capable of overawing the unruly portion of their own subjects. They have been too much disposed to rely upon indirect means of maintaining order, and to expect moral force to accomplish what all experience shows can only be effectually done by physical force. If, therefore, they improve in warlike knowledge, they may bring it into play to keep down faction and disorder in their own Empire; and if they be well advised, it is in this direction that they will apply such knowledge as they have acquired from M. GIQUEL and the other foreigners, who have for the last ten years been giving them instruction in warlike arts.

HONGKONG.

The three days after the departure of last mail were devoted to the annual races, which went off very well. There were a large number of visitors from Shanghai and the Coast Ports. The races were well contested, and some interest was added to them by there being several cracks from the North in the lists.

The inquest on the bodies recovered from the unfortunate *Wan Loong*, the small steamer which upset in the harbour, has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the Captain. The total number of bodies recovered was thirty.

Mr. Bramston, the New Attorney-General, has been sworn in, but he has been appointed provisionally Puisne Judge, the Hon. T. C. Hayllar continuing to act provisionally as Attorney-General.

A petition in favour of the continuance of the issue of One Dollar Bank notes has been drawn up, and numerously signed.

A private Court of Enquiry has been held with reference to the recent burning of the Peruvian ship *Columbia* in this harbour.

The report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police has been published, and takes a satisfactory view of the state of crime in the Colony. The most important feature is the fact that there has only been one case of piracy during the year, but Mr. Deane points out that such cases are likely to be in the increase on the final closing of the coolie barracoons at Macao at the end of next month, as this measure will throw a large number of desperate men out of employment.

In celebration of Washington's birthday, Capt. Calhoun and the officers of the U.S. flag ship *Hartford*, gave a reception on board their vessel on the afternoon of the 23rd ulto. It was very numerously attended. Among those present were H.E. the Governor and Miss Kennedy, the Chief Justice and Lady Smale, Hon. Mr. Austin, Mr. D. H. Bailey, U.S. Consul, &c. The vessel was very tastefully decorated with flags, &c., and the name of Washington appeared in evergreens over the quarter deck. Dancing was kept up with spirit, and a sumptuous tiffin spread, at which bumpers were heartily drunk in honour of the day.

MACAO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

February 26th.

The second election to the post of Deputy from Macao to the Portuguese Parliament will take place on the 1st of March next. The struggle, it is expected, will be a severe one.

The first election which took place on the 15th instant, while Dr. Magalhães was absent, gave the following result:—

Dr. Magalhães	202 votes.
Sr. Pinto Basto	167 "
Major Cunha	74 "
Blank lists	4 "
Total	447 votes.

In this instance, the election was nullified in consequence of the electoral law, which prescribes that it is only considered as Deputy elected, the citizen who obtains an absolute majority of votes from the real number of electors, had to be adhered to; but the same law also says that at a second election a relative majority is sufficient to be considered as Deputy, the citizen who might obtain it.

It is stated that great efforts are being employed by Visconut de San Januario to impose his will upon the public functionaries, his dependants, and others, in order to obtain votes in favour of Sr. Pinto Basto.

The Governor of Macao must have his reasons for so doing, and very strong ones, perhaps, as he must know that the election being of the free will of the people, he ought not to interfere. He is afraid, it is said, of the illegal emigration to Costa Rica, as one of the causes.

The liberal and disinterested inhabitants of Macao are in favour of Dr. Magalhães; but the Governor, some of the public functionaries for fear of the Governor, and those who were directly and indirectly interest. d in the illegal coolie trade to Costa Rica, are for Sr. Pinto Basto, Procurador dos Negocios Sinicos.

If it is to the glory of the Portuguese Nation to have put a stop to the coolie trade at Macao, Visconut de San Januario, it is said, has not the smallest share in it, though some of the Newspapers have attributed its suppression to his endeavors. The result was obtained through correspondence carried on between the English and Portuguese Cabinets at home, and the order suppressing the trade, as you are aware, was communicated by Sr. Andrade Corvo, Minister of Marine and the Colonies, by telegraph.

March 2nd.

The second election of a deputy for Macao in the Portuguese Parliament took place yesterday, and the result was that the Government party won by six votes against the popular party. The total number of votes was 479, of which Pinto Basto obtained 241, Dr. Magalhaes 235 votes, Dr. Maher 2 votes, and Capt. Tassara 1 vote. The result has caused considerable disappointment among the general community, and would not have been obtained but for the admission, which is said not to be according to law, of nineteen persons to vote, who had only recently arrived from Lisbon. The Government party used the most strenuous exertions to obtain this result, and complaints are made of the pressure exerted by them.

FOOCHOW.

(*Herald.*)

The contracts of the Foreign employés in the Arsenal at the Pagoda Anchorage, terminated on the 12th instant. We understand that the sum of Sixty thousand Taels (60,000) was handed to the Director—Monsieur P. Giquel—by the Imperial Government, for distribution amongst the European staff, and that the amount has been allotted in sums varying from about $7,000 to $150, in proportion to rank and length of service. Honorary rewards have also been conferred by the Emperor upon Monsieur Giquel and his staff. Monsieur Giquel receives the Order of Merit of the 1st Class, and has been promoted to the rank of an Official of the first class (Ch'ih) Ti-tu, with the right to wear the "Yellow Jacket" (Imperial Color), an honor rarely conferred even upon Chinamen. Monsieur Giquel sharing the distinction alone with Colonel Gordon, the celebrated and honest leader of the Anglo-Chinese forces during the Taiping Rebellion. Monsieur Sèguenac, and Captain Tracey, R. N., have each received the decoration of the Order of Merit of the 1st class, in addition to the rank of third class Officials. Messieurs Zédé Jouvet, and Borel have been created Officials of the fourth class, and have received the Order of Merit of the 1st class. Dr. Pouplade and Messieurs Roussett, Medard, Jules Giquel, Carroll, and Allan are given the fourth class Official rank, and the 2nd class Order of Merit. Messieurs Robin and Prossament are created fourth class Officials, and have received a gold Medal. Messieurs Guerrin, Dessant, Louis, Marzin Piry, Skey, Le Marchand, Pethou, Harwood, Saunders, Cubouret, Latouche and Rivasseau are created fifth class Officials, and have received a gold Medal. Messieurs Schlicker, Peter, Raffeman, Guevaud, Duenneau, Boulineau, Robeson, Decanchins, Pailler, Certe Besingon, Piron, Rabillie, A. Serreau, C. Serreau, Vidlon, Muller, Pous, Gosselin, Rey, Vastel, Kerdraon, Estienne, Beloin, and Roberdeau are given the Sixth class Official rank, and receive a Silver Medal.

In addition to the above rewards, we are informed that the Chinese Government have given two months' pay, and free passages home to the entire foreign staff.

Before taking their departure, the foreign employés presented Monsieur Giquel with the following address of which we give a free translation.

Translation.

Monsieur le Directeur:—

After having thanked H.E. the Imperial Commissioner Shen, it appears to the individual members of the European Staff who are here met together, that they are only doing a part of their duty in coming also to express the sentiments of regard which they feel towards you.

In fact, if China is desirous of entering on the march of European progress, and has created this establishment, we doubt not that your personal influence and your intervention with the High Dignitaries, founders of the Arsenal, contributes greatly to make a reality of a previous ideality. We also know that it is by your care in making the contracts necessary to the desirable stability of this work that the liberal clauses have been inserted, of which we have just recently appreciated the satisfactory results.

But if we mark the happy effects of your action from the commencement, and during the working of the Arsenal, they are doubly appreciated when we consider the Material and Moral difficulties which presented themselves on all sides, a few years since; it was then above all that your activity, energy, and intelligence inspired us with the confidence, and perseverance necessary to lead to a good result under your direction the work to which all people predicted non-success.

To-day, thanks to you above all, the work of the Arsenal is finished to the satisfaction of the Chinese Government, who have been pleased in acknowledgment, to present us with the rewards and distinctions for which you had proposed us, and which we have just received at your hands. But if it is satisfactory for each one to have merited these distinctions and rewards, there is not one who on receiving them has not said to himself that it is to you that they owe them, and who before leaving, wish to assure you that a deep remembrance of you will be engraved in their hearts.

The sentiments of acknowledgment that have just been expressed are also ours, Sir. We are desirous of offering you a remembrance which will call to mind, at all moments, the gratitude of the entire Staff of the Foochow Arsenal; we have appointed a Commission composed of—M. M. Poujade, Le Marchand and Pous, to offer you on your return to France, an object of Art, of which we beg your acceptance.

Foochow Arsenal, 7th February, 1874.

Here follow the signatures of all the Foreign Employés.

A European fell overboard the S. S. *Priam*, shortly after leaving Sharp Peak. We regret to add, that

case the Russian and American men-of-war in harbour are sufficient to protect the Settlements from any attack.

The high price of rice causes some alarm, lest rice riots should follow in the wake of a political insurrection, and rumors have not been wanting that these may form the pretext of troubles in the native town.

The *New York* landed about 700 Government troops in Chikuzen on the 18th instant, who were to march across the province to Saga; but they must have been dispatched before the outbreak of the 15th, and it is not likely that such a small body will attempt to retake the town; they will probably not enter the province of Hizen.

20th February.

In consequence of the outbreak, the U.S.S. *Lackawanna* and the British gunboats *Dwarf* and *Cadmus* left on the 20th ultimo for that port. The latest intelligence received at Shanghai (on the 23rd ultimo) was to the effect that all appeared quiet again, the Government troops being sufficient to put down the rising.

The *Daily News* of the 26th ulto., has the following:—

No news was received from Nagasaki yesterday, and we may therefore infer that matters are in *statu quo*. It would be interesting to know, however, whether this is due to the rebels remaining passive in face of the force sent against them, and to the latter accepting the position as all in our secure in the meantime, or to a subsidence of the popular excitement. In one respect the silence may be assumed as satisfactory, and that is in its assurance of the safety of the Foreign Settlement, which, with the neighbourhood covered by the guns of a strong naval squadron, may be considered safe from intrusion.

HANKOW.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Since my last we have had our 3rd theatrical performance, which was quite up to the first two in point of excellence. The pieces were "A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock" and "Found in a Four-wheeler." Our talented little orchestra delighted us with some very nice music during the evening. We are particularly well off for musical talent at present, and are going to be treated to a concert (vocal and instrumental) tonight, free of charge. I have only just got a glimpse of the programme, and it bids fair for providing a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

Regarding Municipal matters I thought all excitement was over for a year, but it seems not, for while I was penning my last few lines two of our re-elected councillors, considering the overthrow of their Bund Scheme a vote of censure, were actually writing out their resignations to be forwarded to H. B. M. Consul. This involves an election of two others to take their place, and a meeting for that purpose is called for the 25th inst. At the meeting of the 25th, I hear that another Bund Scheme is to be brought forward, which, if carried, will cost the Council somewhere about Tls. 4,000. We are pretty nearly as bad as the French Municipal Council in Shanghai, and may probably have more resignations and more Bund Schemes, *ad lib.*

The Chinese are preparing for the New Year holidays. The Customs House, Consulates, and Banks are to be closed for some days on that account. A China Bank failed yesterday for Tls. 5,000; the proprietor has vanished, I believe. No business of any kind doing. River rising rapidly.

12th Feb.

PEKING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

On the evening of the 30th ultimo, I took a walk to the Peking Examination Hall, actually the chief Examination Hall of the Empire, and consequently a very extensive building. The aspirants, some 10,000 in number, all men holding the degree of Keu jin, (the second literary degree in China,) meet here, once in three years, to be examined for the third degree, called Tsin-sze. During the 3rd moon of next Chinese year (April-May 1874) these Tsin-sze examinations will take place. The man who comes out first in the list will receive the title of Hwayuen, and will of course be deemed by the people the ablest man of some 10,000 students coming from all the 18 provinces of China. The Emperor, after this, will appoint certain high officials to examine the students who have just obtained the degree of Tsin-sze; and from these, the examiners will select for their superior abilities, some two hundred men. From among these two hundred, after another examination, the examiners will select ten of the ablest, as testified both by their treatment of subjects and even the mere writing of characters. The papers of these ten men, made up into pamphlets, are now laid before His Majesty, who from them will select for the highest degree of *official* (as I will call it) literary rank, three men called the first Chwang-yuen; the second Pang-yen; and the third Tan-hwa, who will be looked upon by the people of China as possessing the first literary degree and holding the first official literary rank for the year. It appears that the student, who obtained the title of Hway-yuen does not, as a matter of course, succeed in becoming Chwang-yuen; for although his essays may have been, as to the treatment of the subjects, the best, his caligraphy may not be so. From the Tsin-sze of the second degree of ability, will be selected members for the Han-lin-yuen College; from those of the third rank men for official positions called Choo-sze, in the six Boards at the Capital; and from those of the fourth rank men for the district magistracies of the Empire, when such are vacant and the Tsin-sze have interest sufficient to get the appointments.

The cells in which the students are placed in the Examination Hall are extremely cramped, being only six feet deep, three feet wide, and five feet high, without any ceiling, and quite open in front. A piece of board is placed across the cell, (in the brick walls of which shallow slits are made to insert it,) about 15 inches from the ground, to serve as a seat; and a broader piece is let into the walls in the same manner, to serve as a table to write upon. In all, there are thirteen thousand (13,000) cells; and when the examinations are going on, the different parts of the Hall are railed off to keep the students separate. I was shewn the cell, whose range is named Lung tsze-hnon (the Dragon range), in which the great Manchow Emperor Keen-lung, the fourth of the present Dynasty in China, sat and wrote essays at a certain examination in his time. It is the next to the main walk which runs through the centre of the Hall; and the only difference between it and the other cells is in it being a few inches wider. In Keenlung's day the students went into the Examination Hall for a period of nine days consecutively; but in consequence of His Majesty having found from practical experience that it was a terrible hardship to be cooped up for so long a time, he caused a change to be made in the regulations, to the effect that the students should afterwards be only three consecutive days in the cells at a time. So since then the regulation has been that, after being three days in the cells they come out for a time; then return for three days, and again come out; after that they again return to the Hall for three days, and at the end of that period their examination is ended.

A thought occurred to me, on hearing the Manchow official of the Examination Hall tell the story about Keenlung having undergone a nine days' hardship in his cell,—how speedily we might get the approval of the present Emperor to the making of a railway between Tientsin and Peking, if we could only have it in our power to despatch His Majesty from Tientsin to Peking at 5 a.m., in bitterly cold weather, and just as we saw our barometers foretold a northwest storm coming on, in one of the ordinary travelling carts of the country, the carter being instructed that he must make the journey to Peking in thirty-two hours, as it is performed by travellers now-a-days. On His Majesty arriving at Peking at 1 p.m. on the following day, every bone in his body would be aching, his head would feel as if it were going to split open, he would have had no sleep the previous night, and would be frightfully hungry from having been unable to procure anything like properly cooked food in the horribly dirty caravanserais on the road. If any foreigner would then incidentally communicate to His Majesty the fact that he could make the same journey in a couple of hours, and as comfortably as if he had been sitting in an easy chair in his palace, if he would only be pleased to authorize the making of a railway between Tientsin and Peking, I can picture to myself that he would without a single moment's hesitation issue an Edict rigorously commanding that a railway be instantly made between the two places; no matter whose vested interests might be affected by so doing. His Majesty's experience of the hardship undergone between Tientsin and Peking, like the experience acquired by Keenlung in his cell at the Examination Hall, would have such an immense influence on his mind that he would, without the shadow of a doubt, be a strenuous advocate for a railway, which would not alone benefit himself, but all his subjects, and even foreigners visiting Peking.

In the Peking *Gazette* of the 1st inst., there is an Edict, bearing on a memorial from the Board of Ceremonies regarding errors or irregularities made last year (1873) by the provincial literary examiners for the students examined for the degree of Keu-jin—namely, Tseuen king, (the president of the Board of Ceremonies) the chief examiner; Hoo-kea-yu, Tung-hwa, Pwan-tsoo-yun, and Tseuen-cho, (all holding high official positions in the public offices in the Capital) the assistant examiners, and another subordinate examiner (one out of eighteen men) whose name is not given—in having permitted a man named Seu-king-shun to obtain the degree, whose essays the revising examiners subsequently declared, as regarding their style and the treatment of the subjects, "to be obscure and erroneous" (wan-le-hwang-men). Yet, notwithstanding this, the Board of Ceremonies treated the matter as quite insignificant. His Majesty, however, being of a different opinion, now commands that Tseuen-king the chief examiner, Hoo-kea-yu, Tung-hwa, Pawn-tsoo-yun, and Tseuen-cho, the four assistant examiners, and the other subordinate examiners be all degraded two steps in rank, then removed from their official posts, and later employed elsewhere.

In the *Gazette* of the next day, we find the following official changes and promotions, arising from the dismissals mentioned above:

From the description I have given of the severe punishments inflicted on these above-mentioned high officials, for improper management at the last examinations in Ohihli for the Keu-jin degree, we can perceive that the Government deems it of the highest importance to preserve the purity of the examinations intact. This policy on their part, in the case in question, will undoubtedly give immense satisfaction to all the students in China at present aspiring to literary honors and, as a consequence, to official positions.

The late outrageous proceedings of the Shantung people towards some foreign missionaries have of course attracted the attention of diplomatists here. If the Central Government desire peace and friendship to exist between them and the Foreign Powers who are interested in missionary labors, they should lose no time in advising His Majesty to issue an Edict stating, clearly and in plain language the true position of foreigners residing in the Empire as regards treaty rights, and at the same time issue most stringent commands to the territorial authorities to see that the people strictly observe the rights laid down in the Treaties, in their conduct towards foreigners. If the Government do not pursue this course, they may be assured that international troubles will before long arise, which they will find it much more difficult to arrange amicably than if it appeared that they had really taken measures to instruct and admonish their people on their conduct towards foreigners.

The Peking *Gazette* of 30th ultimo, announces that Wanseang had again requested His Majesty to grant to him an extension of ten days additional leave of absence from official business. From the foot of this statesman so frequently applying for leave, we must conclude that his health must have lately become very inferior—a matter much to be regretted by foreign officials. In the *Gazette* of 31st we read that Tungseun, president of the Board of Finances and one of the chiefs of the Tsung-li Yamun, had asked ten days additional furlough. This high official was not amongst the members of the Tsung-li Yamun who called on the Foreign Ministers at their New Year, being prevented doing so by actual sickness. With the exception of Prince Kung, Chung-how, and Ching-lin, all the chiefs of the Tsung-li Yamun are what may be correctly termed old men, being above sixty years of age; so it is not surprising that they should be often absent on sick leave.

4th Feb.

* * * *

YOKOHAMA.

(*Japan Mail, Feb. 14th.*)

The political barometer is falling rapidly and a storm seems inevitable. From what quarter it may come, in what direction it will travel, its probable force, duration and effects, no one can pretend to forecaste with any approach to accuracy. But it can hardly fail to be severe. Troops are moving southward. The *Stonewall* and other steamers have left Yedo with troops. Rumours of all kinds are flying about like the scud which heralds a typhoon, and the storm may burst at any moment.

At such a time and under such circumstances, our sympathies can only be with the people and Government of this country. We care little about past or present errors of judgment at such a moment, about an attitude towards foreigners which we deplore greatly, which we think unreasonable, and which we trust will soon change for one dictated by sounder views of their character and objects.

What have we to decide between at such a moment? On the one hand, a nation which, after having gone through a revolution which has completely changed the face, nay, the very foundations, of society, has set itself to work, in a manner wholly unexampled in history, to bring its institutions into harmony with the best examples brought to its newly awakened sight, which has bent its pride to acknowledge the futility and folly of a course consecrated by hundreds of years of prescription, and to change the whole current of its thoughts and feelings—which has accepted our own models for the education of its youth; which desires to give more freedom and larger rights to its people; which has abandoned the persecution of old faiths formerly productive of unnumbered woes to it; which has tempered its criminal laws with a merciful spirit, and in a hundred ways has shewn its fixed determination to march in the path of progress and to press forward towards a higher condition of civilization. On the other hand, those who would bring war on the land, either external or internal; who, in the one case, by taunts, or open insults, or wrongs such as no nation could submit to, would provoke bloodshed and all its attendant misery; or, in the other, would bring civil war, with horrors still greater, upon the country. Our choice does not waver for a moment, neither should we think it rigid or generous at such a time to upbraid those who will have to bear the brunt of the storm with any mistakes in their course which have led them into it. The moral lessons will have to be read by and bye, when we see more clearly what the past errors have been, and how they may be avoided for the future. The only thing to do now is to make the ship snug for the coming storm, and determine to weather it. And with this intent all patriotic men should sink their divisions and jealousies, their individual ambitions and sectional views, and turn all their energies to the immediate work in hand. For our own part we greatly dread a war with Corea, not so much in view of the question of victory or defeat, but because it will disturb the country in its new efforts, and lead to a vast and impoverishing expenditure. But even this would be better than internal strife, which, once begun, may last indefinitely, and must leave bitter animosities behind it, making the future government of the country more and more difficult.

If, in all this, we are reproached with vague and indefinite writing, we shall easily bear it. For who pretends to know more at this moment; or pretending, can justify himself?

We have published elsewhere an answer to the Memorial of Soyejima and others praying for the establishment of a Council-Chamber, fuller liberty of public discussion, &c. It was written by a high officer of the Household, evidently a student of German history, and a thoughtful and sagacious man. The general bent of his views is against any such institution as that contemplated by the Memorialists, though it will be observed that towards the conclusion of his reply, he makes more concessions to them than at first might have been expected. His view that our boasts of the excellence of our own Parliamentary system are the results of national vanity may easily be borne, nor are they unnatural as coming from one whose studies have, we suspect, been pursued rather in German than in English history. Yet Englishmen may fairly retort that a success wholly unexampled in the history of nations has resulted from their institutions, and that almost every great principle of constitutionalism adopted by the rest of the world has emanated from them, and thus England has become at once the mother and leader of nations.

The *Gazette* announced on Monday last that Iwakura was no longer Udaijin, a statement we felt it necessary to cast a doubt upon on Wednesday. And we believe that it was incorrect. That Iwakura tendered his resignation is sufficiently certain, but the acceptance of it has been delayed. Nor has it up to this moment, so far as we are aware, been accepted.

The latest news from the provinces is that the Chikuzen and Geishin *samurai* have also risen in conjunction with the Hizen men. The Geishin *samurai* burnt the head-quarters of the general commanding in that district on the 6th instant. The troops seem disposed to side with the disaffected. Eto Shimpei is in Hizen. Satsuma is quiet, but there are rumours, not yet confirmed, of a rising in Higo. The cause of this also seems to be connected with the desire for war with Corea.

The *Japan Gazette* inserts the following telegram from Fukuoka, and dated yesterday morning:—

"The Corean war party in Saga, assembled in the old School. The Feudal party assembled in the monastery of Horimbo. Both parties together number about 2,500. Besides these, there is a party of jo-i (anti-foreigner.)

"On the night of the 5th instant, the sanji of Saga Keu went to Mitsuma; and the gonsanji of Mitsuma yesterday went with him to Bakan. The (Fukuoka) Ken is quiet. The question asked by Tatanké Kenrei requires a prompt answer."

(*Gazette.*)

The news which this Mail conveys from Japan, although of a sufficiently sensational character, need give no alarm to our readers at home, either for the safety of their friends out here; nor for the financial condition of the country.

The uneasiness we have so often alluded to as existing among the samourai, has at length found vent. The samourai of Saga Keu, one of the provinces of Kiusiu, have risen; the primary cause of their doing so being the determination to go to Corea, to punish the people of that country for the insults heaped upon Japan by the Corean government.

The government has taken measures to put down the rebellion; and has sent Okubo Ichizo, the Minister for Home affairs, supported by a military force, to bring the samourai to terms. Many of the military refused to go; and some of those on the spot refused to fight against their countrymen.

No person, be he foreigner or Japanese, can tell how things may turn out. It may be in a success for the government. If not—there remains only the alternative of a general rebellion, or a Corean War. If, however, the present ministers would resign, those might take places who could at once calm the agitation of the samourai.

The Emperor has ordered that his own income shall pay tax, equally with his subjects. The amount of his payment will be over 25,000 dollars.

Kido, lately one of the associate ambassadors, has been appointed Minister of Public Education. He is still, however, too unwell to attend to his duties regularly.

Enomoto, the former Tokugawa Admiral, who with the fleet took Hakodate in 1866, and held it against the Imperial troops; but who has since been pardoned and held high office in the Colonization Department; has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to Russia.

The *Japan Mail* of February 21st, has the following:—

The storm has burst over Hizen and Saga. Fighting has begun and the Imperial troops have been worsted in the first brush. We wish it had been otherwise, because this slight success will encourage the disaffected. But it is not greatly to be wondered at. They are a large body and can only have been attacked by a small one. When the large reinforcements of Imperial troops arrive in the field the tables will in all probability be turned immediately. The overtures made by the Saga to the Satsuma men have been rejected, and the great clan remains loyal. Shimadzu Saburo, attended by some of his chief and trusty followers, has gone down on a special mission from the Mikado to Kagoshima, Okubo, Minister of the Interior, has also left for Hizen, and further reinforcements of troops have been despatched. The capital is quiet and public business goes on as usual, though there is no concealment attempted of the gravity of the situation. By this, however, we do not mean any apprehension that the rebellion will spread or be attended with success. It is quite otherwise. The Government is confident of its power to quell it, and that, within a moderate space of time. The probabilities are that the members of the Government who have repaired to the disaffected provinces, whither they have gone with a strong desire, and probably express instructions, to avoid as much as possible the shedding of blood, will, after the first success in the field, call on the rebels to lay down their arms, and on condition of their doing this (possibly of surrendering them,) promise an enquiry into such grievances as are complained of, though punishments for the disloyalty of using arms against the Government will surely fall somewhere. As we write Nagasaki is said positively to be in the hands of the rebels, which we doubt, but in any case our fear is rather that mischief will be done in the town than that they will succeed in holding it long.

The telegram we published this morning and republish below is not quite clear. Thus:—The *Ringdove* is said to have passed Shinono-seki at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday. This would involve her having made the run of 250 miles in nineteen hours, as she left Kobe at 9 p.m. on Wednesday; and she is a slow boat. Again:—"The *New York* and *Zadkia* left full of troops and officers for Hizen yesterday morning (*i.e.* Wednesday,)" and at the end it is stated "*New York* arrived at Fukuoka at 3.30 p.m. yesterday (*i.e.* Wednesday.)" It is impossible that the *New York* should have run from Kobe on Wednesday morning to Fukuoka (distance 300 miles) by 3.30 of the same day. Was it that she left Kobe on Tuesday morning? The *Stonewall* seems to have been a week reaching Kobe,—a long passage, indeed.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister has issued the following:—

PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency Sanjo Dajo Daijin has made the following communication to the Chiji of Yedo. It has been communicated to the people of Yedo through the Kocho:—

TO OKUBO, CHIJI OF YEDO.

News has been received that since the end of January, the samurai of the Saga Ken have assembled in a tumultuous manner to the cry of "war with Corea" and of "the restoration of feudality." The Government, having resolved to re-establish order, have sent down to the west Okubo, Minister for Home Affairs, with other officers of the Department. He is accompanied by officers of the Judicial Department and by a military force.

They left on the 14th instant, and it is believed that order will be restored in a very short time. It is publicly reported that it was the intention of the Saga samurai, by the cries of "War with Corea" and "Restoration of Feudality," to influence and draw to them the like-minded persons of the neighbouring *ken*, but the samurai of the adjacent *ken* have not joined themselves to them. Even a place like Kagoshima where it is said that unusual opinions are somewhat in vogue, there has been perfect quiet since the return of Saigo Taisho to that *ken*. Hayashi Tsujo of the Home Department has reported to this effect from actual observation. Later reports state that this quiet condition is still preserved.

There were at one time some disquieting rumours with regard to Kochi (Tosa) but it was found upon investigation that they were to a large extent unfounded. At the present time everything is perfectly quiet.

The assailants of Iwakura Udaijin were arrested before ten days had elapsed. On examination, they confessed their guilt. As it is possible, however, that there may be other dangerous attempts of a similar character, the authorities have been warned to make a strict search for all suspicious persons.

The Udaijin's wounds were but slight. He is already recovered, and will be able to attend to business in a few days.

Shimadzu Junii hearing of the state of Kiushiu asked leave to go down to assist in maintaining order. The Emperor was much gratified at this proof of his loyal feelings, and despatched him to the *ken* of Kagoshima for which place by will leave in a few days. Any suspicions which may have been excited by Shimadzu's movements are quite uncalled for, and should not be entertained.

The Capital is perfectly quiet. Even after the attack upon Iwakura, the officials have attended actively to public business. Attention has also been paid to the safety of the capital, and at present additional levies of police are arriving in Yedo, so that there is no cause whatever for apprehension.

Of course, the public policy of the Government remains unaltered. As above stated they are devoting their attention to the task of restoring order. The local authorities should be actuated by the same spirit, and each person discharge his duties single-mindedly. If, however, any violent or worthless persons should attempt to propagate dangerous opinions within your jurisdiction and excite trouble among the people, it would create an ill effect if the chief official left his post. Every one should therefore remain firm at his post, and do all he can to maintain order.

SANJO DAIJO DAIJIN.

The subjoined has also been published:—

Nishin Shinjishi February 20th, 1874.

ADDRESS OF THE MIKADO TO SHIMADZU HISAMITSU JU NII.

You Hisamitsu, feeling anxious about the condition of the Western provinces, have lately more than once expressed a desire to proceed to the *ken* of Kagoshima. I appreciate your loyal motives, and although it is hard to dispense with your presence at my side at a time when the press of public business is so great, as it appears that under the circumstances there is no other alternative, you will proceed to your *ken* at once, and exert yourself to the best of your ability. You are expected to return to Yedo as soon after as you possibly can.

(Shimadzu had previously addressed the Mikado upon the state of things in the West. He left by the mail steamer of the 17th early in the morning, accompanied by his chief retainers only.—ED. *Nishin Shinjishi.*)

Kobe, February 19th, 5.30 p.m.

Thursday. Communication with Nagasaki stopped on Monday, 16th Shimonoseki reported right to Fukuoka and is still so. Reports of fighting at Saga have been received, the disaffected *samurai* having attacked and beaten the Imperial troops. The castle and several places in Saga are reported to be burnt down, the Telegraph Office said to be untouched. The *Ringdove* received sudden orders and left last night for Nagasaki. Shimonoseki announced her passing at 4.30 p.m. to-day.

The *New York* and *Zadkia* left full of troops and officers for Hizen yesterday morning. The ram *Stonewall* and two men-of-war arrived from Yokohama this morning; not yet left. The Vice-Governor of Saga and a few troops cut their way through the Samourai ranks and made good their escape to camp of Imperial troops at Mitsumaken between Fukuoka and Kokura. Imperial troops are awaiting reinforcements, the numbers said to be increasing. *New York* arrived at Fukuoka at 3.30 p.m. yesterday.

Half the barracks of the Hiroshima garrison have been burnt. This is supposed to be connected with the rising in the West.

NAGASAKI.

The *Express* says a late fire in Nagasaki destroyed one hundred and eighty-one houses and six godowns, and twelve houses were pulled down in order to stop the progress of the flames. The value of the property is estimated to be about $100,000. The result of a search made amongst the ruins for the bodies of persons reported to have been killed during the confusion, has been the finding of the remains of only one man. The yield of the rice-crop during the past year in the province of Nagasaki is reported to be only 6-10ths of the usual average. A meeting of subscribers to the fund for building a new theatre was held on the 8th. It was announced that over $1,000 had been secured, and a Committee was appointed to make all arrangements for the construction of the building, which is to be called the Nagasaki Public Hall and Theatre. The men-of-war in port on the 20th, were the Russian vessels *Bogatyr* and *Aleout*, and the U.S. steamer *Palos*.

The recent negociations for the disposal of the Takasima Colliery have terminated in the transfer to the Japanese Government of the whole of the interest in this property; and a distribution of the proceeds of the amount it realized is being made to those interested. We understand that the majority of the foreign staff hitherto engaged in working the mine are to be retained in the service of the new owners. The latter have also engaged to complete all the outstanding contracts entered into by the trustees. The steamtug *Argus* has not been included in the sale; and her place has been taken by the steamer known to foreigners as the *Emperor*, which vessel has already furnished work for the engineering factory at Akaura, by breaking down after four days' employment.

HIOGO.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The statistics of trade for the half-year to Dec. 31st, compiled by the Chamber of Commerce, give a total delivery of imports of $3,763,150, besides $2 516,673 treasure, and exports $2,233,004, besides treasure $3,530,476, which shows a falling off as compared with 1872; but the *News* congratulates the port on having come through the recent period of depression better than Yokohama. The Canton Chinese at Hiogo have subscribed a fund of $4,000, to send home for burial the bodies of their country men who have died too poor to be able to pay for a *post-mortem* passage to their native places. A temporary resting place has been arranged at Hiogo, where thirty or forty coffins, duly labelled, awaited shipment after China New Year. "A very few Japanese women who have been connected with the Chinamen during life, and who have been buried in their ground, are also to be sent to the homes of their husbands. At present, we believe, it is not intended to remove to China the bodies of any who died under sixteen years of age." The new copper currency has come out. The *sen* is said to be very like the English bronze penny, and to be a handsome useful coin. A bill property known as "Walhalla" was on the 12th bought at auction by Mr. C. Wiggins, for $9,250; and lot 68 with the buildings on it by Messrs. Bonger Brothers for $4,000. On the 10th the Amateurs of H.M.S. *Ringdove* played the farce "Catching a Mermaid" and the burlesque "Bombastes Furioso," to an amused and appreciative audience. Japanese are being fined for charging foreigners more than natives, the instance being one of the price of admission to a wrestling exhibition. A fire at Osaka on the 8th, destroyed six large houses and twelve godowns. Several of the native fire brigade were injured by the falling in of one of the houses. The correspondent of the *News* notices that the Japanese steamer *Nepaul* left Osaka on the 8th, for Yedo, carrying 200 recruits for the police, from Kinshiu, to fill up the vacancies in the ranks consequent upon the resignation of the discontented Satsuma men. Soldiers were also being sent up.

It is said that the Hiogo-Osaka Railway is to be opened by May-day. The harbour scheme engineers are deepening the Osaka river between Fushimi and the sea. Extensive preparations are reported as in progress to exhibit a variety of machinery at the next Kioto Exhibition, to be opened on 1st March. The Hiogo *News* Osaka correspondent says: Several hundred piculs of "villanous saltpetre" have been recently exported from here. Its destination is China, where it is to be converted into gunpowder, to aid in the progress of that country's civilization. During the stay of the *Costa Rica* at Hiogo last trip, a boy fell on a collie working in the hold and killed him. An Italian sailor has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assaulting a Japanese.

THE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The meeting commenced on the 19th ult., and the weather, which for two days before had been threatening, was genial and bright. The attendance at the Grand Stand was very good, and there were a larger number of ladies than usual on the first day.

Looked at from a sporting point of view, it may be fairly stated that the meeting was one of the best which we have had for some time in Hongkong. Most of the events were closely contested, and there was a sufficient amount of uncertainty about them to give good zest to the sport.

There was a very good attendance at the various stands on the course, in addition to that at the Grand Stand; and all who were present seemed thoroughly to enjoy the day's sport. As usual, some original turns out were called into requisition. Among these a Japanese Jin-rich-shaw, mounted on high wheels and drawn by a smart little pony, attracted a good deal of attention. Sir Brooke Robertson acted as Judge, the Hon. P. Ryrie and Mr. Coxon were the starters, and Mr. H. Magniac clerk of the course. The arrangements throughout were very satisfactory.

His Excellency the Governor, Major-General Whitfeild, the Chief-Justice and Lady Smale, the Honorable Mr. Austin, &c., &c., were present on the Grand Stand, and there were a fair number of naval and military officers. The ports were well represented, the number of visitors from Shanghai and the coast being larger than usual. The Band of H.M. 80th Regiment was present, and its performance added considerably to the enjoyment of the day.

Subjoined are the details of the various events:—

1.—THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES, for China, Manila and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5 each, with $75 from the Fund. Half a mile.

Mr. Pye's Coronet, 11st. 4lbs.....1
Mr. Paul's Magnet, 11st. 1lb.....2
Mr. Robert's Ravenshoe, 10st. 12lbs.....3
Mr. Henry's Souvenir, 11st. 4lbs.....0
Mr. Rich's Sauce, 10st. 12lbs.....0

A very good start was made. After a short distance had been traversed Coronet assumed the lead, closely followed by Magnet, Ravenshoe coming up third. They proceeded in this order to the post, with the others in the rank. Time 51 seconds.

2.—THE ASHLEY CUP, presented by Mr Sassoon, value $150, for China, Manila and Japan Ponies. Entrance $5. Weight for inches. One mile.

Mr. Novice's Leechcraft, 10st. 9lbs.....1
Mr. Hickling's Grasshopper, 10st. 12lbs...2
Mr. Waxem's Monitor, 11st. 0lbs.....3
Mr. St. Leger's Zero, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Kushan's Te-Kung-Tze, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Lind's Royalist, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Prior's Spotted Dog, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Payton's Lightfoot, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Caledonia's Black Prince, 11st. 4lbs...0

After a very short delay, a good start was made, Royalist taking the lead, with Leechcraft second, the others following at some little distance. Passing the satched opposite the Grand Stand, Leechcraft was seen to be pressing Royalist hard, and before reaching the Black Rock they were neck and neck. On passing it Leechcraft took the lead for the first time; and on reaching the village was a length in advance. A close race ensued between the leaders, and coming down the straight Monitor made a good push forward, but succeeded only in getting the third place, Leechcraft maintaining his lead and coming in first by a short neck, and Grasshopper second.—Time, 2 min. 13 sec.

3.—THE HONGKONG DERBY,—Sweepstakes of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with $100 added for 1st Pony, and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bonâ fide* Griffins at date of Entry. First Pony, 70 per cent; Second, 20 per cent; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 7lbs. One mile and-a-half.

Mr. Derick's Alone.....1
Mr. St. Leger's Daylight.....2
Mr. Paul's Flyaway.....3
Mr. Pye's Caprice.....0
Mr. Gramont's Black Dwarf.....0
Mr. Payton's Punch.....0
Mr. John Peel's Johnny Armstrong.....0
Mr. Forbes's Bank Note.....0
Mr. Novice's North Star.....0

The start was a fair one, Johnny Armstrong promising well. The field kept pretty close together till approaching the village, when North Star made for the front. As the straight was entered, however, he began to lose ground, but on taking the first turn after the post he again got first. He was subsequently passed by Alone, who had hitherto been fairly up, and who kept up his place to the end, amid the cheers of the spectators, making a very good race. Daylight was second, and Flyaway third, with not a great deal between them. The majority of the others followed pretty hard.—Time, 3 min. 25½ sec.

4.—THE ROADSTER'S PLATE, value $150, for all Horses. Catch Weights. Entrance $10. Three Horses to start or no Race. Weights to be declared. One-mile-and-a-half.

Mr. M. Murray's Highflyer.....1
Mr. Grissell's Lancer.....2
Mr. Rich's Scarlet Runner.....3

At starting, Scarlet Runner took the lead, and was followed closely by Highflyer, who made up at the Black Rock. On passing it, Scarlet Runner still kept the lead, Lancer coming up a little. Further on, Highflyer and Lancer were neck and neck, Scarlet Runner still leading, and they kept for some distance in this order. On passing the Grand Stand the first time, Highflyer was still first, Scarlet Runner second, and Lancer a good way behind. He made up, however, as the Black Rock was neared the second time, and kept fair for the second place. Scarlet Runner, on taking the straight, went slightly off the course, and got considerably to the rear. Highflyer won with hands down.—Time, 3 min. 10 sec.

5.—THE GARRISON CUP, value $300, for China, Manila and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Four Ponies from opposing Stables to start or no Race. Winner of the Ashley Cup, 7lbs. extra. Entrance $10. One round.

Mr. Robert's Ravenshoe, 10st. 12lbs.....1
Mr. Lind's Royalist, 10st. 12lbs.....2
Mr. Novice's Leechcraft, 10st. 9lbs.....3
Mr. Henry's Climax, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Waxem's Sir Lancelot, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Prior's Spotted Dog, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Caledonia's Chance, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Rich's Sauce, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Pye's Coronet, 11st. 4lbs.....0

A good start was made. Leechcraft made the advance and kept the rails to the Black Rock. Ravenshoe then drew ahead, pressed closely by Royalist, and after the straight was entered the former succeeded in collaring the latter and won by about a neck. Coronet was nowhere.—Time 1 min. 59½ sec.

6.—THE CLUB CUP, value $150, for China, Manila and Japan Ponies, that have never won a Race, (Canton Winners excepted) previous to this Meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Mr. Henry's Vis-a-Vis, 10st. 12lbs.....1
Mr. Peel's Johnny Armstrong, 11st. 1lb...2
Mr. Pye's Caprice, 10st. 9lbs.....3
Mr. Forbes's Buddha, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Novice's North Star, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Bagenal's Alone, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Prior's Doncaster, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Paul's Bill Nye, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Rich's Acrobat, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Enem's Mystery, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Fairlie's Walker, 11st. 4lbs.....0

This was the largest field of the day, and the race was a very closely contested one. An excellent start was effected, all the ponies going off well together. Vis-a-Vis soon came to the front, closely pressed by Johnny Armstrong, Caprice coming up on the two first, and the rack keeping closely together till entering the straight. Vis-a-Vis and Johnny Armstrong then came out, but the latter was unable to pass his antagonist who won by about a length and a quarter.—Time, 1 min. 39 sec.

7.—THE COAST CUP,—presented by the Amoy and Foochow Communities,—value $250, for China, Manila and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Two miles.

Mr. Brooke's Savernake, 10st. 12lbs.....1
Mr. Waxem's Monitor, 11st. 1lb.....2
Mr. Kushan's Priestcraft, 10st. 12lbs.....3
Mr. St. Leger's Zero, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. St. Leger's Kickshaw, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Middleton's Coroner, 11st. 4lbs.....0
Mr. E. Shepherd's Sir Galahad, 11st. 4lbs.0

This was a capital race. At the start, Monitor took the lead, and kept it till near the Black Rock, when he was passed by Priestcraft, followed closely by Zero and Sir Galahad. On passing the Grand Stand the first round, this order was maintained, and kept up to the Black Rock, when Zero was seen coming up rapidly, and seemed to be making well for a place. At this moment, however, Savernake gave out, and was seen steadily coming to the front. At the straight he had come up so far as to be neck and neck with Monitor, and an exciting race took place between Monitor and Savernake, the latter pony being ridden with excellent judgment and cleverly succeeding in taking the race from Monitor by a nose. Priestcraft came in a good third, followed closely by Sir Galahad.—Time, 4 min. 39½ sec.

SECOND DAY.

During the early part of the day, the weather looked very unfavourable, and unfortunately at the time the Races commenced, a drizzling rain fell, and this no doubt had the effect of keeping away many who would otherwise have been present. In spite of this *contretemps*, a large number mustered, and we were glad to notice a very fair number of ladies. After the first few events, the weather improved considerably and continued fair, though cloudy for the remainder of the day. The races were good on the whole. Considerable surprise was created by the German Cup being won by Recruit, who was looked upon as a rank outsider. Subjoined are the results:—

1.—THE SOURBY STAKES, for China, Manila, and Japan Ponies, being *bonâ fide* Griffins at the date of Entry. Weight for inches. Winners of one Race at this Meeting 7lbs. extra, and of two Races 10lbs. extra. Entrance $5, with $100 from the Fund. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Mr. Bagenal's Alone, 10st. 12lbs.....1
Mr. Paul's Flyaway, 11st. 1lb.....2
Mr. Pye's Caprice, 10st. 9lbs.....3
Mr. Paul's Magnet, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. J. Peel's Johnny Armstrong, 11st. 1lb.0
Mr. Prior's Doncaster, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Enem's Mystery, 10st. 12lbs.....0

This race was well run, in spite of a bad start. For some time it appeared that Flyaway, notwithstanding the hitch at the outset, would take the race, though closely waited upon by Alone, but coming down the straight the latter came up with him, and a splendid race ensued, Alone winning cleverly by a neck.—Time, 1m. 39½ sec.

2.—THE LUSITANO CUP, value 100 Guineas, for China, Manila, and Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $10. Two miles.

Mr. Pye's Recruit, 11st. 1lb.....1
Mr. Waxem's Monitor, 11st. 1lb.....2
Mr. Henry's Vis-a-Vis, 10st. 12lbs.....3
Mr. St. Leger's Zero, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Brooke's Sagernake, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Robert's Ravenshoe, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Lind's Royalist, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Sheppard's Sir Galahad, 11st. 4lbs.....0
Mr. Jedlar's Alexis, 11st. 4lbs.....0

This was expected to be one of the finest races of the meeting. A very good start was effected, and the ponies came down the straight in fine line. On passing the Grand Stand the first time, they began to break away, Recruit being second. On reaching the Black Rock, Savernake was making up, and on coming to the Village the first two continued in the same position. At the stand Ravenshoe was third, and on the third round Ravenshoe picked up Zero, and they proceeded much in this order for some time, but on passing the village before the straight Recruit was seen coming rapidly ahead, and he came in a winner by a clear length.—Time, 4 min. 42½ sec.

3.—THE VICTORIA PLATE, value $100, for all Horses. To be handicapped by the Stewards after the First Day's Races. Non-starters in the Roadster's

vast natural resources at its command, and therefore deserves condemnation; at the same time we are prepared to believe that Monsieur Giquel has done his utmost to direct the attention of the Provincial Authorities to the waste of public money involved through the short sighted policy of importing *foreign* material while an abundance of the native article is close at hand.—On the 3rd point, we unreservedly approve of the selected site—as a seat of cheap labor—yet we cannot ignore the fact that many of the skilled labourers were introduced from Ningpo and Canton. Having selected a scene of operations it only remained for Monsieur Giquel to enrol a Foreign staff; in this work we are informed that Monsieur D'Aiguibelle assisted, and, so far, did something in return for the handsome salary paid to him by the Chinese Government. We entirely fail to discover any other important function performed by Monsieur D'Aiguibelle in connection with the Foochow Arsenal, but we presume that he has rendered satisfactory service, more especially as we are led to believe that he has recently received a most ample *honorarium* from the Imperial Government.

We have stated that Messieurs Giquel and D'Aiguibelle were intrusted with the work of enrolling a Foreign staff; this they succeeded in doing in the most satisfactory manner,—the bulk of the persons engaged, being their own countrymen. The schools of Navigation, and Practical Engineering were committed to British subjects; the former, in the first instance, to Lieutenant Sevinson, R.N., (who resigned), and in the second instance, to Captain Tracey, R.N., who has discharged his duties so satisfactorily as to merit the *first class* of a decoration specially instituted by the Chinese Government for Foreigners. To Mr. Wm. Allan, Junior, was confided the important task of instructing in the Art of Marine Engineering—a task in which, we believe, Mr. Allan has most honorably acquitted himself, having received the "Order of Merit" of the 2nd class, together with a "Blue Button" mandarin grade. Messieurs James Carroll and Russell Skey conducted the English school, so far as we know, to the satisfaction of the Chinese Authorities, and, more satisfactory still, they have succeeded in gaining the good will and respect of their pupils. Messrs. Ponjade, Jouvet, Borel, Segonzac, and Jules Giquel have also been selected for high honors in their respective departments.

Having now briefly sketched the history of the Arsenal, it remains for us to mention that while the cost of maintaining the establishment has been heavy, beyond a doubt, the work done—however incommensurate—has been good and solid. The Chinese Government have had constructed, at an enormous expense, fifteen War and Transport vessels, the former may be available for service against us ere long, the latter will at any time realize *not less* than one half the cost price, if sold to the "China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company," and the spacious workships and foundries will, under proper management, furnish the enlightened Government of this vast Empire, with the means of throwing further impediments in the way of foreign trade and legitimate intercourse.

Monsieur Giquel has done good service to the Chinese Nation, and has met with profuse rewards; he has been made a Civil Mandarin of the *first class*, with the right to wear the "Yellow Jacket," and in addition to these high honors, has received the Order of Merit of the *first class*, and rumour whispers something about a *Cumshaw* of *Tls.* 25,000. We do not grudge Monsieur Giquel these liberal rewards, and we entertain no manner of doubt that he has fairly earned them; we only question the sound policy of teaching the Chinese how to make war upon us, at a time when we are demanding a freer intercourse with the empire.

Our hope is, that the well ascertained corruption of the official body of this country will assert itself, and that what is now known as the Foochow Arsenal will become like many other institutions in the land, a thing of the past.

THE C. M. S. N. COMPANY.

The *N. C. Daily News* gives the subjoined translation of a curious memorial presented some time ago to Li Hung-chang, regarding the development of coasting trade in Chinese steamers, observing that it is said to have been drawn up by a foreigner, but is so shallow and withal mischievous in its tenor that it can hardly believe it was so. His Excellency is treated first to a short dissertation on the maritime regulations of European States, and asked why Chinese alone should be forced to admit vessels of other nations to engage in her coasting trade?—the writer having, notwithstanding, just demonstrated that England allows the privilege. The Chinese Government is urged, then, to notify Foreigners that, after a given date, their ships will not be permitted to engage in this trade, "by which means the protective principle will be clearly promulgated, and Chinese steamship Companies will begin to flourish;"—the existence of treaty stipulations about sundry ports, and the probable dissimilation of Foreign Governments to abrogate them, being apparently overlooked. The principle of subsidies to mail steamer Companies is next brought forward, and an inducement apparently held out to the Chinese Government to imitate the example and recoup itself by Postal revenue, by a confused quotation of large figures from the last English budget. We fear, however, that the number of letters which would pass through a Chinese Post Office, until the Government has established greater confidence than yet exists in Chinese Official Institutions, would hardly contribute a large revenue.

Translation of a memorial to Li Hung-chang.

Having on a separate document sketched out the English and American Regulations for Coast Trade shipping, I now proceed to lay before Y. E. the general object of these regulations and customs.

English law allows the merchant ships of any other nation to engage in the coasting trade in England; but such ships while so employed must pay tonnage dues and duties, and conform in all respects to the rules laid down for vessels under the English flag. And the English Government only makes this concession so far as the coasting trade of England proper is concerned, and does not extend the liberty to the coasting trade of her colonies and dependencies.

As regards American law, there is no special legislation permitting merchant ships of other nations to engage in the coasting trade, and its spirit is to place the shipping trade as a monopoly in the hands of American citizens, in order to protect their interests; and in the same way Prussia, Russia and other seaboard nations generally have laws in the same protective spirit as America. If foreign built ships are to be found in any such nation, it is because such foreign built ships are found suitably adapted for their requirements.

Seeing then that each nation does not permit the ships of other nations to take part in its coasting traffic, how comes it that China alone is compelled to admit the steamers and sailing vessels of all other nations to engage in her coasting trade, especially when it would seem that these other nations (England excepted) do not wish Chinese vessels to participate in their coasting traffic?

Further, during the last ten years, the amount that Chinese merchants have paid to foreign-owned vessels as freight on goods carried from one Chinese port to another—and this amount shows the profit they have made—is not under fourteen million (Tls. 14,000,000) Taels a year.

My object in giving this statement is to induce the Chinese Government to follow the protective principle adopted by the English, American and other Governments, and give notice to the various Treaty Ministers resident in Peking that after a certain period, say two years, foreign ships will not be permitted to engage in the carrying trade on the coast of China. By this means the protective principle will be clearly promulgated, and Chinese Steamship Companies will then begin to flourish. During these two years, proper inquiries could be made as to what is the best style of vessel, and ships be built in all respects suitable for the coasting trade and the various ports of China. Thus the Chinese flag would begin to circulate upon the seas and always with profit.

If the Chinese Government will make this attempt, and by an effort regain the position they have lost *i.e.* replace the profits of the coast trade in the hands of their countrymen, it will not be difficult to persuade the wealthy merchants in every province to come forward and take shares in Companies for building ships and conducting their own coast carrying trade. These Companies will flourish and be a source of wealth both to officials and merchants.

The China Merchants' S. N. Co., now established at Shanghai, is but in its infancy, and its progress is watched with interest by Chinese and with jealousy by foreign merchants. The latter are numerous, and if they enter into a regular competition with it, it would certainly be difficult to secure its being carried on, to any advantage.

Further, the foreign steamship Companies already established in China are dependent for a certain portion of their capital on the shares taken by Chinese, and the foreigners interested in them will do their best to hoodwink Chinese merchants and prevent their subscribing to Native Steamer Companies. These foreigners are at heart very dangerous, and full of plans and resources, and will do their utmost to overthrow any Chinese Steamer Co. Moreover, the low-class Chinese merchants who have taken shares in Foreign Companies, will no doubt assist the foreigners in inflicting injury on the Native Companies.

Moreover, it is the custom for nations to subsidise their Steamer Companies by paying them a fixed yearly sum, in return for which the Steamer Companies carry the mails free of expense. Thus the English Government pays to the P. and O. Co. £500,000 a year, which is equivalent to S. S. Tls. 1,000,000; the French Government has advanced to the Messageries Maritimes half the capital, and the surplus profits upon this half are divided yearly among the other shareholders, the Government not claiming any of it; and the American Government pay the Pacific Mail Steamship Company a yearly sum of $1,000,000. By this annual payment or advance of capital, the various Governments secure the prosperity of their lines of steamers in time of peace, and in a time of war they have the right of employing the vessels in the transport of soldiers, ammunitions of war, &c. Another advantage is that the vessels may be relied upon as a sort of training school for sailors, from whence the Government can draft men as they are from time to time required for other purposes.

But if the English Government pay out this large sum every year, they have an expedient by which they compensate for that. In England and all places where their steamer lines run to, they have established Post Offices, where Taxes and Duties have to be paid according to law, and these Taxes, Duties, &c., are reckoned up interest at the end of the year. For the year 1872 the total amount collected by the Post Office was £6,894,000; while the expenses of collecting, &c., including what was paid to Steamers, Railways, &c. amounted to £3,874,000, thus leaving a balance in favour of the Government Treasury of £3,020,000, which is equivalent to ten million Taels S. S.

If the Chinese Government then would subscribe a certain portion of the capital by way of assistance to Native Merchant Steamer Companies, so as to enable them to make certain of a profit, recouping itself from the proceeds of a Post Office system, their success would be assured, and that too by the most appropriate means. Although the amount received for the postage of a single letter may seem very small, yet when you add them all together the total rises to a very large sum.—In order, to ensure, however, that all letters pay postage, very strict regulations are necessary, and I beg to transmit on a separate paper translations of the Post Office Regulations at present in force in England and other countries.

As the above remarks on the Coast Trade Rules of England and other countries may supply hints to China, I have ventured to place them before you.

For Sale.

NEW GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL S. S. *PEI-HO.*

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Beg to call THE ATTENTION OF LADIES to their PARIS TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, SASHES and SASH RIBBONS, For Evening Wear. KID GLOVES, In all the Newest Tints. LADIES' COLOURED and WHITE KID SHOES, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, in all the latest shapes:— THE BEAUFORT, ATHOL, BOHEMIAN, ARGYLE, HUNGARIAN, HAVRE, MELVILLE.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,* HONGKONG.

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EXSHAW'S BRANDY, $12 per dozen.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRÜBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW; W. H. BELL, "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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tf 292 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

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3m 226 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

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Gladiateur, in Pints.
Carte Blanche, " "
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3m 227 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

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Carte Blanche, Dry, Quarts, 1 doz. each case.
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Do. Pints, 2 do. do.
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tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

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Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

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tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

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tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

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NOTICE.

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On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

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tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

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RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

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ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

NOTICE.

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AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

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tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 335

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

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tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

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NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

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This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

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tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

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tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

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Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.

THE *A* 1 Spanish Barque "VICENTA" will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 6th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

8d 316 Hongkong, 27th February, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI, (*Taking Cargo at through rates to* HANKOW.)

THE Steamer "THALES" will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 327 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, AND TIENTSIN.

THE Steamship "REGALIA," Captain Harrison, will be despatched for the above port on SUNDAY, the 8th March, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON.

12d 305 Hongkong, 25th February, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BOMBAY" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874. [282

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, (*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "TRAVANCORE" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874. [283

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS" will be despatched on or about the 11th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Ten 27/. % all risks, 18/. % F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. % do.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

340 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Steamer "SCOTLAND," S. D. Washburn, Commander, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 15th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 167 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship "GENTOO," John Linnell, Master, will load as above, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 328 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 Auxiliary Steamship "FRANCISCO CALDERON," Capt. Perks, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

324 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known Clipper Ship "ONWARD," Capt. Stimson, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

tf 319 Hongkong, 28th February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Ship "JEAN SANDS," Capt. Lefavour, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 284 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship "MIDNIGHT," Capt. Kendrick, will load here for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 265 Hongkong, 17th February, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE German Bark "ANNA DOROTHEA," having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 254 Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 German Brig "AUGUST," P. Rus, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 252 Hongkong, 14th February, 1874.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE well-known *A* 1 Clipper Barque "FORWARD," Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

tf 228 Hongkong, 10th February, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Schooner "C. L. TAYLOR," Capt. Sears, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 145 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Ship "FONTENAYE," Captain Taylor, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 168 Hongkong, 30th January, 1874.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL, CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, 45 *and* 47, *Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.*

tf 192 [Feb 1.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c., OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS ESSEN (GERMANY.) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,

F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

A. MILLAR & CO.

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS. COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS, *No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,* Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*DELHI,*" Captain G. LEE, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 5th March, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 4th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail or by Canal, in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,* Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st February, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO,*" Commandant MELISAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 11th March, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 26th February, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Pruyn West.

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*

Hongkong, February 27th, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 7.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*DELHI,*" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 5th March, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 4th March.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 4th March.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 5th March.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 5th March, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 5th March, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 5th March.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late F